# Dabidson County Directory.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

SLASS NAME OF STREET JOHN HUGH RMITH, Mapor. WILLIAM SHANE, Bearder.

JOHN CHUMBIEY, Marshit. liquity Marshale-W. II. Willelrown, A. C. Turker, and James A. Blants.

Clerks of the Market-John Coumbing, or office, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. For Assessor-William Priver. Bereine Collector-A. B. Shankland Water Tax Collector-F. St. Chrysts.

Pressurer-H. Henry. Wheel Mester-Thomps Leeber. Superdistantest of the Workhouse-J. Q. Bodd. cintendent of the Water Worls-James Wynst. Chief of the Pire Department-John M. Seabury. Section of the Country.-T. H. McMeine.

### City Afformy-John McPlatl Smith. CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Alderson-M. M. Brisn, Provident & J. R. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. B Chrysharn, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Chiborne, and Jaz. Robb. Chauck-W. P. Jones, Pratident; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stawari Laute Hough, W. Mulitas, James Torner, G. M., South gate, A. J. Cole, Jaz. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Crendy

STANDARD COMMITTEES OF THE CATY COUNTY. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Oole, Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Chiborn

Seeds-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, May field, Cheatham and Chaborne, Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. is.-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Deportment-Cready, Driver and Newman, Gas-Driver, Chestham and Davis. elep-Smith, Stewart and Newman, Muclet House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner. Slaves-Hough, Chilborns and Davis.

Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson rings Hough, Ciniborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and

Public Property-Brien, Chestham and Turner Prot House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. are The Roard of Aldermen meets the Tuesda out preceding the second and fourth Thursdays i such menth, and the Common Council the second end fourth Thursdays in each month-

## NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Hangh: First Lieutenant-Win. Yarbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davis. Policemens-Wrn. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Pa s, Joet Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William ayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, tobert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Framis, Andrew oyee, David Yntes, and Charles Ruitt. for The Police Court is opened every morning at

### COUNTY OFFICERS therif-James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hob-

n and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phineas Garrett Prestre-W. Jasper Taylor. Chroner-N. H. Belcher Banger-Jahn Corbitt. Bereitte Collector-J. G. Briley, Railread Tur Collecter-W. D. Robertson. Chartebles for the Nashville District-John D. Owwe of J. F. Newman.

### COUNTY COURT. Judge-Ron James Whitaurth

Clock-P. Lindrley Nicuot. are The Judge's Court meets the first Monday ! ich month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of as Magnetrates of the County, is hold the first Mon ay in January, April, July and October-

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon, Nathuniel Baxter.

Clerk-David C. Love. AND The Court meets the first Monday in Many

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Au

# CHANCERY COURT.

may and December.

Cheareller-Don. Samont D. Friercon Clerk and Master-J. E. Glicavon. The Court meens the first Monday in Max an

I. O. O. F.

my F. Hrac, Grand Seprency, should be a ideased at Nashuille, Tour. Temperate Lodge, No. 1 .- Monte every Tuesday Even g, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum-

streets. The officers for the present term, are S. Leaneur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V.G.; J. L. Wenkiey retary 1 L. K. Spain, Temaurer. Traine Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place vry Monday Evening. The officers are ; H. A.

umbell, S. G.; Henry Apple, Y.G.; J. L. Patit, cretary; B. F. Brown, Treasurer, Smily Lodge, No. 50-Meets at their Hall, on South erry street, every Priday Evening. The officers d. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James

att, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer seem Ledge, No. 105, (German)-Meets as the It, coreer of Culon and Sommer streets, every oraday Results. The officers are Charles Sich. O., P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary p. Salfarla, Treasurer,

Ridgely Encomposent, No. 1 - Meets at the above Rai the first and third Wednesdays of each month officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. Nollevin, H.P. F Fuller, S.W.; Pater Harris, Jr. J.W., John F. Ar. Scribe ; B. H. Cutter, Treasurer

Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday Henry Apple, H.F.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Priedm, J.W. Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. unville & Nashville R.R. Train leaves at 7.45, A.M. shville & Docator R.B. Train issues at 6.00, A.M. H arr. at 7.00, P.M. sh. & Challanooga R.R. Trate leaves at 10.00, A.M.

### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. OFFICE: No. 41, CHERRY STREET,

quons wishing to send Freight and Puckages by IN, and NARRESTEE AND DECASES HATEROADS, at have the sums at the Office by h o'clock the

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued. spective limits; and that the efforts to MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Wen Negley, womanding Discrict-Headquarters Facil's condanno.) W. H. Sidadi, Mai. 16th C. S. In-

Propost Mordal-Headquarters at the Capital, A. Giltem, Ced. 1st Tenn. Infantry.

fattry, A. A. A. A. G.

Amin'ant Quartermuter-No. - Cherry street. Capt. Polle's resistence. Capt. H. N. Lamb. decisions Quartersamor-No. 37, Market street,-

Capt, J. M. links. Clear Commission-Headquarters, No. 10, Vine et. Commitment of reducerson-distant atreet.

Acting Commission of Sub-literace-Corner of Brand and College structs. Licut Churles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Sr. Faul's old sdagon.) Sargeon, E. Swift,

Medical Parreyor's Office-Church street, Maconic uliding. J. R. Piarix, Surgeon. 8th Kentucky Inlautry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ABRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Daily, 5.36 P. M. Ingres # 7,45 A.M. Columbia, via T. & A. H.H. arrives . 6.30 P.M. leaves " 5,00 A.M. Shelbyville, via N. & C. R.S., arrives .. 3.30 P.M. " leaves " 10.00 A.M. Lebanon, - . . - arrives - 12.00 M. - lraves " 2.00 P.M.

Memphis Mail, leaves Daily, von Louisville and Cairo, POST-OFFICES OPEN REYOND LEBANON ARE-Liberty, Alexandria; Gurdonsville, Emithville, Jouning's Fork. Watertown,

POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. E.E. -Murfreesboro, Jordan's Valley, or Shelbyville Christiana. Palmetto DR. COLEMAN'S

THE attention of citizens, strangers, and others via ting Nashville, requiring medidal and, is respectfully called to this office, No. 31 Desdirick street, second floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Charara is an old practitioner of medicine, his almost unlimited experience and flattering success to many years past, in the treatment of rarrays the many years past, in the treatment of rarrays the mass, has induced him to devote his undivided attention to all diseases of the most invetorate character have promptly platter to his moreoved method of treatment.

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Hereditary Syphitis, Generation, Glent and all diseases of the gentla and arrange organs, most with no resistance to his ramstless.

always passents the necessary inducations of rescent or father by his improved method of operating.

Persons of either men applying in person or by letter (lengthing case) on the first symptoms of any acute specific disease, can be correct, in mont cases, by the abortive method, in furly eight hours.

Siries considence, praying attention, and innersta-charges, will govern him with his patrons.

As No moreory mad in the treatment of reserve P No mercury used in the treatment of penerra nes, in he believes (in most cases) it produces a

corse stronger than that it is given to cure.

Office hours from eight in the morning tilt oine it HUGHES

### EPER MINER MINER ART GALLERY Car. College and Union Sts.

THIS GALLERY IS OPEN DAILY FROM 7.

A.M. to 5. P.M., where Platters of the most emission men may be seen.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, MELAINOTYPES, LETTERTYPES, VIGNETTES, and CARTES DE VISITE, are made in the highest

The public are respectfully invited to visit our fallers, where all pictures made are warranted to give subfaction, or no charge will be made, aug 22-19

# WANTED,

THE OR FIFTEEN ABLE-BOD

the neid. For particulars, apply to Gol. Milliam's Head-quarters, or in Camp on the Hardingville Pike, near the Pententiary. CAPT. A. K. BUSH, auglish Communities the Ind. Battery.

# Justices' Court.

HANNAH CALLAHAN, PH'E.) IN B BHIL before G. M. C. D. ELLIOTT, Deft. Southgate, a Justice of C. D. Extroyr, Deft. I the Peace for Paytheon County, Termisses.
The plantiff, Hannah Callahan, in this antion having obtained in Attachment against the defendant, in. D. Elliott, and leaund to a Countable of east County, and returned by him, levied on property belonging to the defendant; and on motion of plantiff, it appearing to the satisfanction of said Justice, that the defendant is a non-resolving of the state of Fernessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four endoesive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of Nashville called the "Union," warning the defendant to appear before mis Justice on the 14th shay of October, 1862, and plead, answer, or denur to said attachment, otherwise the cause will be set for hearing separate on that day. attributest, otherwise the cases will be set for hearing so pass on that day, ii. M. SOUTHUATE, J.P., Sept. 6th, 1862-40x. pro. 5-5, \$5.00

A PROCLAMATION, By the President of the United

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862. I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commanthereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, this of each month. The officers are: Jan T Beb, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will respective States and people, if the relabe prosecuted for the object of practical- tion shall have been suspended or disple thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that |. In witness whereof I have hereunto set it is my purpose upon the next meeting my hand and casued the seal of the Uniof Congress to again recommend the ted States to be affixed. adoption of a practical measure tenderand which States may then have volun-Morning Trains of the Lorenvilla and Nasa- tarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, an immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within

their consent, upon the continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Government existing there, will be continued. That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ziztythree, all persons held as slaves within any theory street; No. 10, timber entries residence.) State, or mithin any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence-Ampoint Quartermenter - Vine street, near Mrs. forward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of much persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in fual freedom; that the Executive will, on

colonize persons of African descent, with

the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and loyalty. Our lady readers will be glad parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; the topic, which once afforded them so much fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong corroborative testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

Attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional Article of War, approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Conas assembled, That hereafter the followng shall be promulgated as an additional Article of War for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such :

Article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom A female irregularities and functional inderange ments of the Would, and the disease arising from such service or labor is claimed to be due, and all manged parterition.

Every case of Reducible Repture, and of Prica, and Prolapsess of the Rectum, and most cases of Fistula, can be curred by a process nearly paintee. If either of the latter cases is undertaken by Dr. Coloman, a curred in four factors are asset in control of the latter cases is undertaken by Dr. Coloman, a curred in four factors are asset in cases of the second four factors.

this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled " an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862," and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sucress 9. And be it further enacted That all the slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons. and taking refuge within the limits of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and at terwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves. SEC. 10. And he it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of said fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claims of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the Article and Sections above recited. And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the der-in-chief of the Army and Navy restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and their ly restoring the constitutional relations turbed, be compensated for all losses by acts between the United States and the peo- of the United States, including the loss of

Done at the City of Washington this at a.m., P.M. ing pecuniary aid to the free acceptance | the twenty-second day of September, in or rejection of all the slave States, so the year of our Lord one thousand eight called, the people whereof may not then hundred and sixty-two, and of the Inbe in rebellion against the United States | dependence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

> [Signed,] ABRAHAM LINCOLN By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# Mashville Anion.

## TERMS:

Dates Dance, per sumum. week, .... THE WHEREY Union, DET SERROR, ..... .. 20 00. 

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1852.

## Fashion in New York.

The following from a New York journal is in strange contrast with the scenes around us. Here destitution and suffering put on their sober sackcloth; there gayety and luxury revel as in former times, any efforts they may make for their ac- and the current of daily pleasure seems scarcely rippled by the existence of war. Such is the contrast between rebellion and to find relief from the dreadful monotony of war, by glancing over an article on delight: PALL PASHIONS.

After a visit, yesterday, to some of the most approved establishments of fashion, we are prepared to youch for the beauty and elaborate finish of the new styles. At Madame Demorest's, No. 473 Broadway, French designs display the greatest profusion and variety of ornament; in fact, in this direction, ingenuity seems to have exhausted itself. Plainliness and simplicity are words which for the present have been dropped out of the tashionable vocabulary. Tissues of silk and wool are not only manufactured in rich and elegant designs and varied colors, but are further adorned with narrow quillings, with decorations in braided work, with magnificent laces, gimps and outtons of the most costly and exquisite workmanship. This is true not of dress alone, but of cloaks, mantles and all the varioties of outer garments; the difference existing principally in the thicker textures and graver, darker shades of color, which are chosen for his purpose.

In the shape of cloaks there is a general tendency towards the revival of old styles. The sack is stilled favor, but is worn considerably deeper and generally closed entirely up the front, instead of being turned back en revers. A deep old fashioned talma is also coming into vogue, and forms part of a very convenient and appropriate suit in cloth and cashmere for fall or winter wear. They are also made in velvet, richly braided or embroidered, and are then lined with colored quilted silk and finished with h mees of wrought guipure lace.

For street wear, a gray or brown cashmere suit is very handsome, trimmed upon the skirt with talms with five gradnated rows of black velvet, the lower one an inch and a half in depth, the upper one not more than half an inch.

Cloaks generally will obtain a medium depth, less would not suffice for purpose of warmth and comfort, and more would destroy the effect of the trimming, which in some form or other is now universally placed upon the bottom of the skirt,-Sleeves are used mainly for sacks and basquines, or long coats, which are still worn to some extent. In the former there is no change, they are simply loose, and turned up with a deep cuff, the latter are very deep and often square and open nearly to the shoulder. This style is only suitable, however, when the garment is very elaborate, of velvet for instance, lined and trimmed with lace barbes, or of braided cloth, with gimp, or crochet ornaments.

Cloaks full upon the back are fitted into a pointed yoke, partly concealed by barbes of lace, which descend into points and are fastened with straight jet clasps. The sides form an imitation of a very graceful sleeve, with the advantage of not crushing the dress, or under sleeve.

Dress materials of heavy texture, such as alpaces, poplins and thick mobair are mostly used. The colors most in favor are greys, drab, and light brown. For evening dresses light shades of silk pre-

Bonnets are only made in two colors, but often in two materials. The most elegant combination is velvet and satin. A dark grey velvet front, for example has a puffed crown of grosselle satin, surmounted with a fan and barbes of black Chantilly lace, which extend to the tip ornaments, black cock's feathers, tipped with goiselle black strings, edged with groiselle.

At Mrs. Simmons', No. 637 Broadway, the eye is quite dazzled by the attractions presented. Here we saw bonnets composed of velvets in all the new and novel shades of color, rich in material, elaborate and chaste in design; silk of widely varied hues, shirred, plain, and ombined with velvet of the same or contrasting shades; French grey, black, white, and a great variety of mosaic straws. The chief attraction, however, of Mrs. Simmons's establishment is its admirable selection of imported French bonnets, which, through the courtesy of Mrs. S., we had an opportunity to examine in advance of the general public. We will endeavor to describe some of the most beautiful. One is composed of chenena de la reine velvet, one side perfeetly plain, the other laid in rich folds, caught in the centre with a bunch of rich ostrich plumes of the same color, white blonds, falling over the front and extending round the cape. Inside is a vel-vel bandeau and cluster of drooping scarlet berries and velvet leaves, white blonde tabs, and white strings. No. 2 is of black velvet, made plain and trimmed with folds of Havane velvet extending from the front to the cape, finishing with an end fastened with a velvet clasp, an elegant bird of paradise gracefully laid on the front; the inside is composed of a pretty bow of Havane velvet and cluster of blue velvet flowers, with black and white blonde, white blonde tabs, and

fold eaught with a jet pin, the folds sur-rounded with white blonds, a bunch of white ostrich feathers on the left side, drooping over the face, and ferming part of the inside trimming; the cape is of lace and velvet; inside is a bunch of leaves, with black and white blande and white strings. In the dress making department of the establishment, conducted by Miss Simmens, we also saw many novelties-walking drosses of rich, heavy material, very neat and stylish, with a vast variety of evening dresses, trimmings consisting of flouncings, rachings, and other styles. At Taylor's, 407 Broadway, we saw

opening season, a large Spanish sack, out bias, with scan in the back and aligntly curved. The front is trimmed with bias pieces, scalloped, edged with giupure lace; half-flowing sleeves trimmed same as the front, a small double cape with the same trimming. Another novelty at the same establishment is the Malvenia cloak, made of yel-

among the varied over garments for the

vet and edged with quilling of black silk, handsomely braided, the shoulders ornamented with tassels. The Victoria mantle is cut with large

box plaits on each shoulder, and one behind. It is trimmed with a deep ruffle around the bottom, to be box plaited.— The front is trimmed with French gimp, ornamented on the shoulders. The various styles of dresses are em-

phatically legion. A pretty dinner dress is made of gray silk, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with a deep flounce of chantilly lace, surmounted by a double flounce of silk, plaited in the middle and bbrdered at the top and bottom by nar-row black lace. The body of this dress is cut with a point in front, where it was partly opened and trimmed with a lappel of black silk, ornamented with fine white braid, edged with a narrow lace; the sleeves cut with an elbow and open at the bottom, each corner being turned back and ornamented with white braid.

Another is a silk dress made of English green, a tint in high favor. At the botom are nine narrow flounces, placed at intervals, in series of three each. These flounces are an inch and a half deep, but very full; they have just over the hem a small fretted ornament in braid, of a darker green. In the interval of the series, and above the top one, is also a fretted ornament, but deeper than those on the flources. The body is high behind, and cut away in a heart shape in front, a fretted ornament running all round the

A Figure Corsage, of Solferino Cashmere, embroidered with gold colored silk and lined with white silk. Pointed sleeves in the style of the middle ages, embroidered and lined to match the body. This garment may be worn with a com plain silk. Accompanied by a loose cambric chemisette, it makes a very pretty dress. It should have a silk scarf, as a

From a visit at A. M. Stewart's, 603 Broadway, we learn that the bonnets of the coming season are to be much smaller than the last season, the shape being close fitting to the face, but high at the op. A most chaste and truly beautiful style, adapted to please a refined and elegant taste.

The exquisite artistic display in the arrangement of bonneis in the cases, at Stewart's, attracted our attention. One connet of black face round the front, with an elegant coiffure falling over a soft rown of silk, trimmed with black ostrich tips, intermingled with maize, falling over the shoulder, affording a most echerche appearance. The inside trimming is formed of green velvet leaves, trimmed with black and white narrow lace, with a cluster of elegant vesuve roses a color which renders every bonnet becoming.

Another very elegant bonnet is of masyland Lyons velvet, the front being of velvet and crown of rich white silk, a coiffure of elegant white lace falling over the rich velvet cape which has a charm ing effect, a white ostrich feather, caught at the side, giving a coquetish look, sweeps across the bonnet, falling on the shoulder. Another very chaste mode composed of emerald green and white feathers, mixed with rich white blonde for the coming winter. There is also a wide assortment of uncut velvet bonnets, heautifully trimmed. The siraw bonnets we saw were very pretty, one in paricular, of silk velvet, and lace cape, with a cluster of ostrich feathers which had the appearance of having fallen there, and resembled a bird's nest, an idea both odd and effective. The prevailing and most distingue col-

ors are the emerald green, Masy-land ve-

suve and Havane. In the same establishment, we also saw hats of felt and beaver, which we venture to predict will be popular for young ladies to wear, for walking or riding; one black beaver hat, with long white ostrich feather intermingled with black, had a very charming effect; also one felt hat, with a cluster of elegant ostrich feather, placed in front, had a very enticing appearance, tinsoled, as it were, with snow flakes, charming and coquettish for young ladies, Upor the whole everything we saw at Stewart's gave decided evidence of artistic taste. Altogether the Fashion season for the fall of 1862 opens with undiminished energy and promises to be as successful n all respects as any of its predeessors. The war has not affected the luxury and taste of this metropolis and the enterprise of our merchants affords an almost unbounded field from which to select. Such, indeed, is the beauty and variety of the articles offered, that we shall not be suprised if our fair readers find a choice a difficult as well as a delicate undertaking.

In reading the chapter of Daniel which narrates the dedication of Nebuchadnezgar's image, the parrator repeats the names of the great officers of the kingdom, and the various musical instruments naed on the occasion. A short-winded person in the diocese of London, after black strings. Another is of blue d'elle the first enumeration substituted this velvet, made plain, partial thin front, formula—"same gentleman of the court heavy rods by which the gun is support- the counties bordering on the lower

Correspondence of the Louisville Jayrasi. CAMP NEAR LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29, 1862.

Permit a soldier of Buell's army to give the public an account of sur march from Alabams and Southern Teanesser to this city, the greatest and ruost op creasing march ever made by American troops in this or any provious wars, and almost equaling the retreat of the fenthousand. The different columns left their camps from the 1st to the 6th of September, and arrived here the 24th, 25th, and 26th. I came with Wood's division. We left McMinnville, Tenn, Sept. 3d, and strived here Sept. 25th. We marched fifteen days and rested the remaintler of the time. In these fiftsendays we marched two hundred and seventy-one miles; one day thirty-four, another thirty-one, and other days as little as seven and eight. The average is eighteen miles per day. There was no regularity in our marching; somelimes we rested at night and marched by day, again rested in daylight and marched at night; hence the regularity of habits so necessary to any laborous undertaking was entirely destroyed. The roads were extremely dusty, and, during the twenty-two days, not a shower fell suffi-cient to check the dust. The men were literally covered with dust, and, in the road, could not recognize each other at the distance five rods. At this season of the year the chief reliance for water in most of the country we passed through is in large ponds. The water in time of rains flowing to the lowest places, remains at the surface, and at these ponds were we compelled to drink. The weather had been dry so long that the water had become almost putrid from the decay of animal and vegetable matter held in solution by it, and we were often compelled to push the green scum and "waggletails" away to dish up a drink. We sometimes encamped near a well or spring but it was generally guarded by soldiers, exclaiming to those coming up "this is for headquarters!" yonder is the pord. On one occasion I went form the well to the pond and there saw mules drinking and men drinking within fifteen feet of each other, the opposite side lined with men washing their socks and feet, and at the further end saw a dead mule floating upon the surface. But I shall say more of this "at a more convenient season;" a soldier ap-

can speak in detail, that is, if he keeps his eyes open. We had less than half rations, and part of the time the hard bread gave out and flour was issued. Our wagons, tents, and cooking utensils much of the time did not travel with us, so the men had to mix up their flour with water, place it upon the coals, or before the fire on a barrel twist it around a ramged and thus bake it. The issue of meat would not make one good meal per day. Potatoes and apples and corn could be got generally, and these were roasted by the fire and eaten. A few pounded out old canteens and tin cups, punched holes in them with their bayonets, and made rode graters upon which they grated meal and nade cakes or mush as suited their time or inclination. The men were compelled to help themselves to whatever they could tel estable, but took care to find out first that it was the property of rebels. ould relate, if time permitted, a hundred ricks resorted to by the soldiers to slip the camp guards to get something " to stop their hunger."

preclates the minutio of this service and

The robel army left Tennessee about the same time we did, and kept the same direction almost parallel to us, until we reached Bowling Green. Had Bragg kept on, he would have reached there abo the same time we did, but he preferred to change his course and not risk an engagement there. From Munfordville we followed directly on his track, and were so near to him that we picked up his stragglers and sick almost every mile .-He was then bound for Louisville, as we learned, in many ways. Citizens and prisoners said this city was their destination, and we could read on the fence such idle boasts as these: "Come on, Yanks," "we are bound for Louisville," you have tried living off us, we'll try iving off you," "bound for Indiana," "we will winter North," &c., &c. But when near Elizabethtown they found that Buell, with the heroes of Shiloh and Donelson, was so close on their track that they turned short off and gave up the coveted prize. Nothing but the certainty of a omplete slaughter prevented them from marching on Louisville. Bragg's troops were well armed, but poorly clothed, and they had been promised a fine outfit when they reached this city. The Goths and Vandals that issued out of their Northern fastnesses, and came down on refined and classic Rome, committed no more destruction than this Southern army would have done in your own city .-Like the harpies, obscena vulneres, their very touch is destructive. I do not wonder that your city was in as deep consternation as Jerusalem when Titus was encamped before her walls. A traitor to his God and country, as a rebel must be, is worse than a barbarian.

TEUTING A MONSTER GUN .- On Tuesday last the first 15-inch Monitor gun, finished at the Fort Pitt Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was proved at the navy proving grounds, Wall Station. on the Pennsylvania railroad. The 11ich and 9-inch navy guns are taken out on the ordinary platform cars, and run out on the switch beneath a stout "overhead railway," by means of which they are transferred, when swung up by screws to the proper position for firing the regular proof of ten service charges. In order to sustain the enormous weight

of 15-inch guns, it has been necessary to rebuild the entire frame in the most substantial manner, and set up a triangle of massive proportions. This triangle is formed by the framing together of two sets of massive timbers in the shape of triangles, upon the apex of which a massive cross timber rests on semi-circular heurings.

ed-two eneircling the trunnion, and the Ohio-

other pair, much lighter, embracing the breech and supporting its preponderating weight. Notwithstanding the enormous weight to be handled, and the incomteness of some of the arrangements, he gan was mounted under the active aupervision of Mr. Joseph Kaye, and ready for firing before fire o'chark. The first three loads to be fired are

leoof charges, composed of fifty pounds of Rodman's mammoth grained powder and stells of three hundred and fifteen pounds. As the firing of such an enormous load is a very severe test, the ut-ment anxiety can felt as the lanyard was palled and the gun discharged. port which followed was by no means as heavy as might have been expected.
The shell struck the ground a se The shell struck the ground a short distance in front of the muzzle, glanced up slightly, and passing through an immense pile for dirt in the "bullock pen," buried itself in the hill beyond. The free manner in which the gun is suspended permits of the greatest latitude of motion, and the recoil was tremendous, in the second round breaking a defective breech rod, and bringing the trial for the

day to a summary conclusion. The damage will be repaired, and the firing, after another proof charge, continued for some time with a service charge of thirty pounds of powder and a shell weighing three hundred and thirty pounds. The firing is conducted under the supervision of Captain Berrien, of the navy, and Mr. Lee, of the works. The charges already fired are a sufficient test of the indurance of the gun-

The model of these guns differs considerably from that of the regular 9 and 11-inch Dahlgreens, and still more from the model of the 15-inch columbiast or Rodman guns. As the iron turrets in which they will be mounted furnish but cramped fighting quarters—being generally of twenty-two feet in dismeterthe guns are made very short in proportion to their caliber, being some two feet shorter than the Rodman I5-inch. They are not turned from muzzle to breech, as all other guns now are, but from a line some seven or eight inches behind the trunnions to the muzzle, leaving the breach a huge unfinished mass.

The arrangement of the breech for the perating tackle also differs from the regular navy pattern, having no horizontal pening for receving the hawser, and in its place a simple semi-circular projection some seven inches in diameter and the same in thickness. The trunnions are much shorter than those of the regular navy guns, being adapted to an iron carriage. The "water circulating core" now adopted in casting the columbiads has also been adapted to the 15-inch Monitor guns, all other heavy guns being cast solid. Of these guns a half-dozen at least will be required in a fe the Monitors in course of completion.

# Sanitary Condition of the Army.

An interesting and valuable paper in the Atlantic Monthly for October is devoted to the sanitary condition of the army. It is made up of comparative exhibits of the statistics of our own and the armies of the world, the former desrived principally from the efficient labora of the sanitary commission. Taking the trust-worthy reports herein given, it is manifest that our Union army is one of the healthiest on record; and yet their rate of sickness is from three to five times as great as that of civilians of their own ages at home. We give place to an extract showing the sickness in the present army of the Union :

The excellent reports of the inquiries of the Sanitary Commission give much important and trustworthy information in respect to these matters. Most of the encampments of all the corps have been examined by their inspectors; and their returns show that the average number sick during the seven months ending with February last, was, among the troops who were recruited in New gland 74.6, among those from the Middle States, 56.6, and, during six months ending with January, among those from the Western States, 104.3 in 1,000 men. From an examination of 217 regiments, during two months ending the middle of February, the rate of sickness among the troops in the eastern sanitary department was seventy-four, in the central department, Western Virginia and Ohio, ninety, and in the Western, 107 in 1,000 men. The average of all these regiments was ninety in 1,000. The highest rate in Eastern Virginia was 281 per 1,000 in the 5th Vermont, and the lowest nine, in the 7th Massachusetts. In the central department the highest was 260, in 41st Ohio; and the lowest 17, in the 6th Ohio. In the Western Department the highest was 340, in the 42d Illinois; and the lowest fifteen, in the 36th Illinois. On the 22d of February, the number of

men sick in each 1,000, in the several

MINIMORE OF D	110	Army	0E 30	ie Po	tomas.
was ascertaine	sd t	o be-			
Keyes's,	i de				30.3
Bedgwick's	8.	100		- 4	32.0
Hooker's,					43.7
McCall's,	(81)		14		44.4
Banks's,					45.0
Porter's, -			+	12	46.4
Blenker's,	(K)		97	+	47.7
McDowell's,	à	-		41	48.2
Heintzelman's			4	4	49.0
Franklin's	*	3		-	54.1
Dix's,	No.	×		4.	71.8
United States	Re	gulars,	100	w( )	76.0
Sumner's,	20			-	77.5
Smith's,	.00		100	200	81.6
Casey's,	*			7.00	87.6
Probably th	icre	has be	en m	ore sic	kness
time will allow the con-	William.	ALCOHOLD AND COLUMN	William Add	and the second second	ALTONOOUS LANDON

ther southward and the warm season has advanced.

It is said that Gov. Morton has determined that four light draught boats shall be immediately converted into guahoais. and placed along the river between this From this cross timber depend the city and Evansville, for the protection of